## Mashville Anion.

or Freedom and Nationality . O. MERCEH, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING APRIL 5, 1863.

A warning to Freemen-The "Confederates" and the Slave Trade. A document, addressed by Mr. JUDAH (H. BENJAMIN, the Confederate " Secretary of State," to the Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, the Confederate "Commissioner" at St. Pe-

Intelligencer, whose editor remarks: 1100 of is published for the information of all concerned, as serving to show thepru-Best and significant reserve which the Confederate authorities prescribe to themselves in refusing to enter into any engagement with foreign nations not to review the

African slave trade?" -1 The National Intelligencer will not be called a sensation-journal by the most bitter enemies of the Administration. In atyling the refusal of the rebels to enter into any agreement not to revive the inhuman and abominable slave trade "significant," it doubtless means to express the belief that they will be ready to revive that trade, whenever it may seem to a le be to their pecuniary interest to do so. BENJAMIN, writing on the 15th of Jan-

dary, says: "Sta-It has been suggested to this Government, from a source of unquestioned authority, that, after the recognition of our independence by the European Powers, an expectation is generally entertained by them that, in our treaties of amity and commerce, a clause will be introduced making stipulations against the African slave-trade. It is even thought that neutral Powers may be ina clause as a sine que non.

Benjamin's argument is that the sovereign States of the Confederacy have decided that the slave-trade shall not be opened, and put it in the Constitution. and that therefore the Confederate Government has no authority to negotiate on the subject. Bunjamin says:

"This Government unequivocally and absolutely denies the possession of any power whatever over the subject, and cannot entertain

any proposition in relation to it. of this Government to give assurances for the purpose of vindicating itself from any unworthy suspicions of its good faith on this subject that may be disseminated by the sgen's of the United States, it may not be improper that you should point out the superior efficacy of our constitutional provision to any treaty stipulations we could make. The Constitution is itself a treaty between the States of such binding force that it can not be changed or abrogated without the deliberate and concurrent action of nine thirteen States that

the Confederacy.

A treaty might be abrogated by a party temperarily in power in our country, at the sole risk of disturbing amicable relations with a foreign power. The Constitution unless by approach to unanimity, could not be changed without the destruction of this Government itself; and even should it be possible hereafter to procure the consent of the number of States necessary to change it, the forms and delays designedly interposed by the framers to check rash innovations would give ample time for the most mature deliberations and for strenuous resistance on the part of those opposed to such chauge.

"After all it is scarcely the part of scistons to attempt to impose restraint on the action and conduct of men for all future time. The policy of the Confederacy is fixed and immutable on this subject as the imperfections of human nature permits human resolve to be. No additional agreements treaties or stipulations can commit these States to the probibition of the American slave trade with more binding efficacy than these they have themselves devised A just and generous confidence in their good faith on this subject, exhibited by friendly Powers, will be far more ellicacious than persistent efforts to induce this Government to assume the exercise of powers which it does not possess, and to bind the Confederacy by ties which would have no Constitutional validity.

The reader of these extracts will be struck with the remarkable degree of quibbling, evasiveness, and falsehood of ME. BENJAMIN'S instructions to Mr.

The rebel Secretary makes the astonishing assertion that the Confederate Government has no power to enter into a treaty not to renew the African slave trade ! Astonishing statement. Why has it not the power to do what England, France, and the United States have done? Has. the Confederacy rebelled against interna- laws of Kentucky, is said to be giving rise to protracted Cabinet consultations. tional law, as well as the laws of the United States? Is BESJAMIN honest in stating that the Confederacy can bind itself by no treaty in regard to a foreign trade? The rebel Secretary puts himself on his dignity, and says that the Confedersey has already established a Constitutional provision against the slave trade. If this be so, a treaty with a similar clause in it, would only be a ratification, by international agreement, of what was already established by the organic law of the Confederacy, and if Mr. BES-JAMIN meant to be honest, we are utterly unable to interpret his language when he says that a treaty prohibiting the slave trade would have "no Constitutional

. But Mr. Bassamtn is not honest. The Confederacy means to revive the crime of man-pirsey so seen as it may attain the does he mean by saying that "It is scarcely the part of wisdom to attempt to impose restraint on the actions of men for all future time?"

The settled purpose of the rebels on this point is abvious. They intend to revive the slave trade. They intend to strengthen their corner stone and prop their edifice by bracing it with abony buttresses

of the ablest politicians of South Carolina, says in his celebrated letter:

"The slave trade is the test of the integrity of the Confederacy. If that be right, then slavery is right, but bot with-out." "I regard the Constitutional pro-hibition of slavery as a great calamity." "If the clause be carried into the permanent government our whole movement it "IF WE POREGO THE BLAVE TRADE IN CONSIDERATION OF THE MORAL SENTIMENT OF THE WORLD, THEN WHY NOT SLAVERY ALSO?

Aye, why? One is just as reasonable; as just, as humane, as the other; they must stand or fall together. No man who defends the system of slavery can rationally oppose the primary measures which originated the system. One is the tersburg, has been intercepted by our inevitable antecedent, and the other the blockaders, It is printed in the National inevitable consequent. Free white citizens of America, who are the rightful owners of the soil of this country, are you prepared to be driven from its possession by a few hundred thousand slaveholders, followed by their tealns of wretched negroes? Do you wish to see Tennessee occupied by an army of black bondsmen who will cultivate its choicest lands, while you and your children are driven back to the poor, refuse lands of the hills and swamps? If you do, then sell yourselves to this miserable slaveocracy, with its Cotton politics, its land monopoly, and its African slave trade!

Meiancholy Death?

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Dr. Changes Johnson, son of Governor Johnson, which occurred here yesterday. Dr. Johnson was Surgeon of the First Middle Tennessee Infantry, and was on duty at the camp, in the suburbs yesterday, when the horse which he was riding, became restive, and rearing up, fell upon him, injuring him so seriously that his death followed in a few hours. Dr. Johnson was a gentleman of flue cultivation and professional attainmests, unobtrusive, warm-hearted, and generous. He has gone in the very morning, and spring-bloom of life, when a field of usefulness had just opened to his view. He was one of those who chose an exile with patriots rather than remain at home under the reign of treason, and he accompanied his father's family to this place, on their Journey from Greenville last Fall, and on the first opportunity entered the service as a Surgeon, But that irresistible and mysterious messenger, whose all seasons, has summoned him to another sphere of existence.

The sympathies of thousands will go freely forth to his father now absent and burdened with many cares and sorrows; of others more than his own-to a long afflicted mother, and to his brother a brave officer in the Federal army.

We learn from a gentleman who has had conversations recently with several of Mongan's command, that this notorious horsethief and marauder has fallen into bad odor of late with the rebel military authorities. His reputation was under a cloud as a brave and skillful officer before his disaster at Milton, and that affair almost destroyed his prestige. He is not regarded by his own officers as a man of ability as a commander. So soon as DURE was compelled to leave him, his good fortune departed. Monoan is good as a foot-pad, a horse and cattle stealer, and a bridge-burner, but he is worthless as a soldier.

A prominent and leading Democrats in Providence, R. I., was discussing public affairs recently, denouncing the Government and advocating peace most vehemently. Among his auditors was a negro lytely escaped from the South, and who therefore knew the inside of the rebellion, and could see the gentleman's argument. After listening patiently awhile, he remarked, addressing the speaker, "I don't know who you is, but you talk just as they do down in Richmond ?"

Sword presentations seem to be the order of the day. We believe that we are the only individual in this community who has not received one of these ugly implements of war. We concole ourselves with the thought that the "pen is mightier than the sword."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Quette says :

The subject of re-cualavement of es-caped contrabands, by virtue of local

The Government has authorized General Ullman to raise a black brigade, and Governor Andrew to raise a couple of negro regiments, but beyond that no authority is yet given to any one to enlist black troops. Scores of petitions have come in from persons wishing to be officers to the black regiments, but the War Department positively refuses to give further authority to anybody for the present. It is intimated, however, that they mean soon to begin the work for enlisting negroes into the service,

SERENADE TO GEN. BURNSIDE.-This distinguished officer of the United States army was the recipient of a seronade last night at the Gals House. The Louisville Silver Band, accompanied by a large number of citizens, repaired to the The band discoursed several national airs, when the cr wd communced shouting for Burnside, Bell, and others, who were known to be present in the room, which was crowded with ladies necessary degree of strength. Whatelse The General made his appearance and responded to their call in a very neat and appropriate address. Hon. Joshua F. Bell was called for, and he responded in a brief manner. The Gles Club sung Rally "Roune the Flag, Boys," and three cheers for General Buraside were given, and the crowd dispersed -Lou. Demo-

> General Hallock and General Johnson are soon to be examined as the last wit-

crat, April 2.

For the Nashville Union Sword Presentation, Co. G, 10th Michigan.

Captain WILLIAM H. DUNPHY, of Co. G. 10th Regiment Michigan Lafantry, was the recipient of a beautiful regula-tion sword and belt, on the 1st inst., on the company parade ground in camp. The presentation was from the noncommissioned officers and privates of said company, through Sergeant GLEASON. who accompanied the same with a short and pithy speech, to which Captain propriate manner. This token of respect. speaks well for the good feelings of both fleers and men.

Presentation of a Sword to Lieut. Lovilo N. Holmes, Co. W. Second Regiment Minnessta Volunteers, Murch 27th, 1863-The Sword was presented by Thomas

E. MATTESON, private Company H, and to which he made the following remarks: | lants, but has the freedom of the city. LIEUT. HOLMES-Sir: In behalf of the ion-commissioned officers and privates. of Company H I have been selected to present to you this Sword as a token of their regard and esteem which has been Artillery; Lieut. Bowick, First Ohio Arwon by your gentlemanly conduct and tillery; Capt. B. F. Campbell, 26th Illisoldierly bearing, both while in the ranks [ with us and since your prometion to Lieutenaucy in the company; and I am proud to say that I can vouch for their | nois: Lieut, L. Kount, 2d Missouri; Lieut sincerity in presenting it to you as a to- L. Mowhart, 15th Missonri; Lieut. D. B. ken of their personal categor and general confidence in you as their Lieutenant, and we hope that while traitors continue to tocky; Lieut. Hornbeck, 1st Tennessee strengthened us; and we have vainly in trample the proud emblem of our national | Cavalry; Capt. D. A. Briggs, Second Inlook for future protection, needs its ser-vices no more; and when this war is vices no more; and when this war is www. W. Brush, Second Indiana Cavalry; preserving grave, too proud to pray to the God that made us! to its scabbard and treasure it up in fond remembrance of the boys of Company H. I resign it to your hands. Take it, sir, and may the glittering steel prove as true as the heart of him who henceforward will use it.

LIEUTENANT BOLMES' REPLY. FELLOW SOLDIERS AND COMPADES COMPANY H:-While I feel myself to be naworthy of such tokens of your kind-ness, I assure you that I am more than happy to know that my bumble endeavors to do my duty have met with your approbation; therefore I hope you will accept of my heartfelt thanks for this beautiful memento of your kind regard and esteem, and I pledge to you my honor that while my life and health is spared it shall ever be ready to do battle in the cause of our country, in defence of freedom, justice and humanity, and it shall never remain sheathed until the stars and dread mandates are borne to all ages, at stripes shall wave triumphantly over every town and seaport of these United

Presentation.

On the 2d day of April, 1863, by the noncommissioned officers and privates of of said Company. The presentation be had done many things for which he ground, at 12 o'clock, M., and was a complete surprise to the Lieutenant.

S. W. Cuntice, a private of the company, on presenting the Euvolver made a short but patriotic speech, as follows:

LIEUTENANT; We have met and assembled the company for the purpose of fresenting you a token of our respect and high regard which we entertain for you as an able and competent commander. Although young and inexperienced, yet youhave conductedy ourself and command through all the vicissitudes of war with the experience of older years, endeavoring to do that that contributed to the great good and welface of your com-Although your company has been called upon to pass through many trying scenes, and have been reduced, by sickness and foul disease, to almost nothing, yet we have ever found you s kind minister among us, always inaugurating a policy that worked for our general good and welfare, ever trying to make us more efficient soldiers and better men. And let me say, we hold you doubly dear for the fact, you have been reared up and made a soldier with us, and that position | Territory. After a forced march of 140 is truly merited by your untiring energy and zeal as such. And now your humble servant would, on the part of these, the noncommissioned officers and privates of your company, present you with this revolver and case as a token of our re- stronghold, and after a hard fought batspect, hoping that you will receive it as the of four hours, destroyed the entire a mere drop in the bucket as compared band, leaving 224 dead upon the field with the high regard we entertain for Our loss was 14 killed and 49 wounded. you. We need not conjure you to be faithful and true to your obligations to your country, for, looking back over your past life as a suldier, we are confident you will ever be found upon the road of honor to country, your command and yourself. And let us tell you here, and pledge you our cordial support, as you have ever had it, no matter how trying the circumstances through which we are called to pass we will be as a band of brothers, rallying around our National standard, sweeping down its enemies and administering severe punishment to all those that would trail its floating colors in the dust. In this small token you receive our best wishes and hopes, that you will persevere in this good cause of humanity and your country, for bright laurels are being entwined for you that shall not only console and comfort your declining years, but shall brighten your pathway to future peace and glory.

To this Lieutenant Surru made a thort and elaborate speech in the follow-

ing language : My Mes and BROTHER SOLDIERS : For this token of your respect, I can but retuen you my most heartfelt and sincere thanks, believing it to be too high a prizal of my actual murits. Whatever I tives, believing it my duty as your com-mander called it from me, and I assure you if we are ever called upon to strike blows in defense at our noble country and government, this wespon will be wielded in honor to you, to myself and our government. And permit me to thank you again for the beautiful present and your kind regard, and in return

PROVIDENCE, R. 1, April L .- The triumph of the Republican Union candidates is complete. Smith is elected Governor, and Messra Jenka and Dixon Members of Congresss by handsome majorites. Their supporters have a large majority in and abutments. Hou. I., W. Syzatt, one | nesses before the Buell Court of Inquiry. | both Houses of the Legislature.

An Esenped Prisoner's Experience

Prisoners, etc. Carno, March 31 -From an Hiller, and arrived at Curinth on the 26th of Dungay replied to a very feeling and ap- in Georgia. Money of Confederate make | ence upon the over-ruling power of God, sells readily at two dollars for one of United States Trensury /notes, at Chattanooga four for one. He also states rebel Government in the vicinity of both places. He as well as the other prisoners was very well treated, contradicting other reports. He also says the Confederates are foreifying at Chattanooga and Bridgeport, Tennessee. Van Dorn, who surrendered a gunboat to the rebels on the Tennessee river, is a prisoner at At-

The following Federal prisoners were captured; General Willich; Captain D Cavananch, 6th Indiana; Capt Crawell, 39th Indiana; W. P. Edgerton, First Ohic nois; Capt. O. Merrill, 36th Himois, Capt. Hobbs, 36th Illinois; Lieut. Smith, 36th Illinois; Lieut. S. Workeman, 36th Illi-Lieutenant Westcott, 38th Illinois; Lieutenant Anthony Young, 22d Illinois; Lieutenant J. D. White of Illinois; Lieutenant Townsend, Lieutenant Hall, 11th Michigan; Capt. N. Denorsoy, 22d ency and forgiveness. Indiana; Lieutenant Scamerhorn, 79th Indiana: Lieutenan Weldon, -- Illinois; Lieutenant Snodgrass, of Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel Shanklin, 79th Indi-Illinois regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel B. R. Stewart, 2d Indiana cavalry; Colonel Dunn, regi-ment unknown; Major Hall, 89th Illinois; Major Silas Nutter, 26th Illinois; Major L. Trainor, unknown; Major W. Fitzsimmons, 49th Indiana; Lieut. Stoyaugh, 19th Indiana battery; Lieut. G. F. Cook, regiment unknown; Lieut. E. E. Burnett, 21st Michigat.

Bound to have His 850. The Peoria, Ill., Man, tell the follow-

An old merchant of the town of H-, in the old Bay State, was no ted for his dishonesty. After many years of fraudulent practices, he very suddenly, and to the great surprise Company K, 10th Regiment of Michigan of all who knew him, became very pious, Infantry, was presented a beautiful Re- and joined the popular church of the volver to Aveny A. Smith, 1st Lieutenant town. One Sunday evening, while explace on the company's parade felt sorry, and he deemed it his duty to make full restitution to those whom he had wronged; he therefore notified all such that if they would call at his store

he would do so. About four o'clock the next morning a gentleman called at his hoose and aroused him from his bed. Raising the window he demanded the business of the intruder at that early hour. Is this Yr. W--?

"That is my name, sir." "Well, I understand that you have offered to make restitution to all whom you have cheated. You will remember on one occasion I suffered by you to the extent of fifty dollars, and I have called

Why did you not wait until proper hours, and then call at my store Simply this, that if I did, I thought that there would be such a d- of a rush there that I would'ut get any-

thing the same and the Official Report of Colonel Connor's

Victory. Official information has been received f Col. Connor's severe battle and splendid victory on Bear river, Washington miles, in mid-winter and through deep snows, in which 76 of his men were disabled by frozen feet, he and his gallant band of only two hundred attacked three hundred Indian warriors in their These Indians had murdered several miners during the winter, and were a part of the same band who had been massacreing emigrants on the overland mall route for the last fifteen years, and the principal actors and leaders in the horrid crimes of the past summer.

During Col. Connor's march no assistance was rendered by the Mormons, who seemed indisposed, he says, to divulge any information regarding the Indians, and charged enormous prices for every article furnished his command.

Model Sprech. A captain in an Iowa regiment, having been informed that his company had subscribed a handsome sum for the purpose of purchasing and presenting him with an elegant sash and sword, called his men together, and delivered himself of the following model speech. It is full of straightforward common sense and pure disinterested patriotism com-

"Boys, if you have any money to spare, send it home to your families, if they need it; if not, keep it until you need it yourselves. I will buy my own sword. Should you do it, and should it come to disgrace in these hands, you could but regret the gift; or should I have done for you came from pure mo- eccept it from you, and some day find it my imperative duty to kick some one of the donors out of this company, it might be unpleasant to think that I was under obligations to that person as a contributor to the elegant sword fund. For these reasons I must firmly and kindly decline the favor which your loyal hearts prompt von to bestow. Wait until the war is over; wait until the tide of battle shall I will assure you that I will do all in have been stayed—till the raging billows my power for your welfare and personal of this cursed rebellion shall have been rolled back; wait until I have proved myself worthy to receive so noble a gift enntil you have shown yourselves iy deeds of daring, and feats of bravery worthy to bestow it upon me; then, perchance, I may be happy to accept, at your hands, some lasting testimonial of your confidence and esteem. Till then

OFFICIAL

Discount Searcity of Food Treat- By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

officer who was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, taken to Atlanta, Ga, and subsequently made his escape, I have the following in regard to matters there, and the condition of his late fellow-prisoners. My informant departed anddenly from Atlanta on the 20th of February,

March. He is now en route for home. And whenever, it is the duty of nations, He speaks of the great scarcity of food. as well as of men, to own the! dependto confess their sins and transgress; in humble screew, yet with assured hope that gendine repentance will lead to there is much hitter opposition to the mercy and pardon, and to recognize the wholl Government in the vicinity of both sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord: And, insomneh as we know that, by

His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon ns for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole People? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have preserved, those many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied. peace, and multiplied and enriched and agined, in the distinctness of our hearts. freedom in the dust, you will never diana Cavalry; Lieutenant Thomas Barr, that all these blessings were produced by sheathe this Sword until the Union un- Second Indiana Cavalry; Lieutenant some superior wisdom and virtue of our der which we live and to which we all Hutchings, Second Indiana Cavalry; own. Intoxicated with unbroken suc-

It behooves us, then, to humble sur-selves before offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clem-

Now therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th of April, 1862, as a day of national humiliation fasting, and prayer, The following still remain in Atlanta: And I do hereby request all the people Lieutenant John F. Elliott, 36th Illinois; to abstain on that day from their ordina to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united coy of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with bleasings, noless than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the

United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Wash L. s ington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord ne thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the independence of the

ABRAHAM LINCOLN By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

REMARKABLE OFFICAL ILLUSTON -The following instance of singular optica illusion recently occurred in Brussels The victim was a gentleman, who, being somewhat troubled by cobwebs and spots in his eyes, rubbed them one night with a few drops of belladonna. In the morning the cobwebs were gone, but the old cuter face of the world had changed His newspaper, which had been placed by his bedside, was composed of type so small that he could hardly decipher it. He rang the bell and his stout servant wench had shrank into a thin little girl of ten years. He got up in great fright and looked after his clothes-they were the garments of a child, but as his own limbs had diminished in proportion he got into them. He found his wife and children at the table, the former a dwarf and the latter a row of delis. He horried off to his physician : the horses he met looked like dogs, the dogs like rats. Everything was lilliputian. were applied to the victim's eyes, and the next day Brodbigang returned, bringing back the cobwebs and spots.

Soldiers,-We saw a large number of regular "Yanks" at Louisville yesterday, who have lately arrived there from "some where" and are going "nowhar," or some place else. They were dressed in blue coats and pants, had guns, pistols, and sabres, and looked as if each of them was good enough "stuff" to demolish two or three "chivalrys." They spoke the dislect of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York, and we'll bet they'th fight like thunder and lightning. They are the first live "Yanks" of the blue coat personsion we've had out West, and they regoing in on their musele to contest the honors with the gallant Hoosiers and s nekers, and to prove their prowess when ed against the foe .- Nato Albany Ledger

While that Copperhead genius, Booby Brooks, of New York, was talking at a Connecticut meeting about England, and speaking of the liberty enjoyed by the people of that country, he repeated the sun never sets on Britannia's possessions. To this, an frishman in the audience who had no doubt been impressed at home with the power of that arcient monarchy, and not having a die respect for the monarch of day, cried out : "He Jabers, it darsen't do nilla and

COLUMBON, March 31 .- There was no puorom in the Senate until the after-

A resolution was adopted in both Houses, ordering 2500 copies of the address from the Onio soldiers, and Rossgrans' letter to the Legislature to be pub lished. All the Democrats voted against it as an election eering document. still hesitate and halt at adopting war Fentiments.

Washinerule, April I .- The Treasury epartment signs to-day necessary renisitions for paying off all the troops to Sorth and South Carolina. Army of the Potomac will be paid next week. With these payments the entire army will be paid to the lat of March.

The entire receipts of the internal revenue up to date amounts to \$22,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year atc \$150,000,000. It is considered cartain that no foreign loan will be accepted by Mr. Chass.

Monday Evening, April 6th, 1863. STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

UNCLE SAM

On preparation-Ros Roy, Convers Beorges,

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VICTOR HUGO. PERSONAL CATION OF THIS GREAT - BATTLE oan Sounday, Issued on Saturday, April 4th, 186
At LEN & Of.
april 2th North Cherrystreet, NOTICE.

OR UNIXED ONED GOODS HAVING BEEN in our warshouse over six months and if not lied for soid charges (and by Saturday, the 11th day April naxt, will be soid at Public Auction by B 1 bits singly Springs.

1 Marole his b.

1 Marchandiss.

Baymond & Co. M. Wanddridge, & A. A. Bracken, Phys. J. B. B. A. Bracken, Phys. S. Armold 4 cases Queensware, in Julius Swells, S. Istad as Badding Jan. Lovell, 5 box Machinery, Armstrong & Co., To Plows.
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J. J. Cantrall, 1 but Morrhandle.

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